## THE TOPOLOBAMPO COLONY.

TER FATHER OF THE SCHEME DESYING The Harbor Good and the Climate Excellent

-Fertile Land Within Reach and the Simpler 800 Miles Nearry the Atlantic Coast than San Francisco-Good Water. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

World and Times of vesterday contained a destatch from San Francisco detailing an interwith Mr. J. W. Nichols, said to have just arived from Topolobampo in the Newbern. Mr. Nichols was repeatedly told not to go to olobampo until the pioneers had cut the

:pad from the bay to the river, and had reported tpon the country, its climate and resources. I bid him that there was nothing for him to do tpon our lands at present. In the face of this, lowever, he borrowed enough money to buy his ticket, and, with several others equally as poor and just about as worthless, every one of whom acted against my written and posi-tive orders, wandered across the con-tinent into Sonora and to Topolobam-They evidently expected po. They evidently expected to find there a picnic ground, with nothing to do but pick up the ripened fruit when it fell and to make themselves comfortable. The one re-

make themselves comfortable. The one redesming trait that Nichols has shown is that
the got out of our settlement as soon as he
found he had to work to pay for the feed he
ate. I hope to be able to stop others from going
to Sinalca who know nothing of the principles
which underlie the movement now being made
by the Oredit Foncier Company.
As to Nichols's statements concerning the
harbor, an slaborate chart of the harbor was
published by the Navy Department from a
survey made in 1874 and 1875 by Commander
George Dewey and other officers of the United
States ship Narragansett. The harbor is composed of two bays, the outer one called Topolobampo, and the inner Oguira, or San Carlos,
in the journal of Commander W. T. Truxton,
U. S. N., who surveyed it in 1869, we find this:
The anchorage outside is perfectly safe, as a ship could

U. S. N., who surveyed it in 1869, we find this:
The anchorage outside is perfectly safe, as a ship could
always its off shore with a southeast wind, should it begin
to blow. Inside Topolobampo vessels are entirely protected from the sea, while only southwest and northwest winds would be feit. In San Carlos vessels wentwest winds would be feit, in San Carlos vessels wentbe suitrely land locked. In fact, for safety no more
ceture anchorage is to be found; while, with the side
is well as the same of two of the safety of two
is presented to be suitrely samples—more so than to most of the harbors on the coast
of the United States south of Boston.

Mr. George W. Simmons, Boston morchant,
who visited the harbor in April, 1881, says in
his report of the rail vay reconnoissance:
I su familiar with many of the finest harbors in the

Ils in familiar with many of the finest harbors in the world, but for intural beauty I know of none that excel, and few that equal, the Bay of Topolobampe. \* The exquisite beauty of the harbor, the exact correspondence of our soundings with the chart measurements, the abundance of game, the great charm of the place, had wrought us to such a pitch of enthusiann that we spoke of everything in superisitive, and agreed that the harbor of Topolobampe was one of the most beautiful in the world, and I see no reason to modify in the slightest degree my original opinion.

the slightest degree my original opinion.

Mr. Simmons publishes in his report a letter from a sea captain, George Davis, in which is the following reference to the harbor:

In the month of July, 1872, I came from san Francisco in a vessel of my own, and by actions of Mr. David Tarteer, American Coissol of La Faz, Lower Cabifornia, I the Faralion Island, berry bookamps. When came two free Faralion Island, irreplacement, with the faralion island, irreplacement, the faralion island, irreplacement, but the same two from entrances to the port, I was troubled to know where the channel say, as I expected to find it by the surf, thus as the sea was perfectly smooth on the bar, I took my boat and started out ahead to sound, and easier tound a good, wide channel, carrying from six to seven rathoms, until past Las Corns Island, and from there it despend to 15 fathoms, with excellent holding ground.

In a recent communication Mr. Mareno, Government engineer of the railway, says of the entrance to the harbor as follows:

I bereby state that Topolehampe bar is of movable rands, and that at low tide it has a depth, at the most damerous places—that is say, where anada accumulate—sever less than 3½ fathoms. This case is very rure, and more that such a thing may take place it is necessary that a very heavy gale thows. The depth at the bar is gravefully from four to six rathonics.

Col. Von Motz says of the harbor: In arriving at Topolobampo harbor: In arriving at Topolobampo harbor we were magnetized by the majestic aspect of this future depot of commerce; the grandeur and quietness of nature were impressive. Being acquainties with the depths of the harbor itself, we go: reliable information about the bar, bringing the depth there at about four to five fathoms during four months of the year, and about seven to eight fathoms for eight months of the year, subject to clocal winds at the coal. Rise and fall of tide about five steet on the average.

Capt. N. Ohlson of the schooner Laura wrote from Guaymas, in December, 1884: In compliance with your request, I will now give you the exact information regarding the Topolobampo har 1. In the middle entrance you have three and a half

1. In the middle entrance you have three and a half thoms of water.
2. At the north entrance, five fathoms.
3. On the anoth side or entrance you have four fathoms f water; all the above measurements are at low tide.
The bar is something like 500 feet vide. After leaving he bar, on the inside of the harbor, the channel deepens twelve fathoms. You nave sur fathoms up to point of nding in the Straits of Joshus.
Von will require three hours on the har as the case.

to twelve fathoms. You have six fathoms up to point of landing in the Straits of Joshus.

You will require three buoys on the bar, so that any vessel will be and at any time with a pilot. If you should require more detailed information, you can call on use at any time and I will be ready at short notice.

Mr. Nichols says he had to wade a distance to get ashore, itad he not gone several miles out of his way he might have stepped from our stone pier into twelve feet of water. We sent out 7,000 feet of lumber inst month to build a wharf, which will be less than fifty feet long and have twenty-five feet of water at its end. We also sent out iron buoys to be properly placed in the channel.

As you are doubtiess aware, the dry season, in its effects upon the sarriculural and forest growths of that country, corresponds in a measure with our Northern winter. My visit to Toncolomapp occurred in the dead of that season (May, 25), and I could not but expect the harbor and its surroundings to present a somewhat bleak and bare appearance. In short, I expected little in the way of scenie bensity, and was consequently very agreeably surprised when our Indian cance shot from the transpose of the present of the view the whole outer bay. The sunset seem to our view the whole outer bay. The sunset seem to our view the whole outer bay. The sunset seem to our view the whole outer bay. The sunset seem to our view the whole outer bay. The sunset seem to our view the whole outer bay. The sunset seem to our view the whole outer bay. The sunset seem to our view the whole outer bay. The sunset seem to our view the whole outer bay. The sunset seem to the outer of describe. He beauty could have been corresponded only by that of the following surrise, which increased only by that of the following surrise, when some seem of the seem of the

superais regions. The air is pure, which moderate and segular, and the temperature at this senson ranges between 60° and 83°.

This report was signed by eighty-six adult colonists, ail at that time within the camp.

Mr. Nichols charges us with being "money-making Socialists." I am a Secinist. and I sdvocate "a nearer, trecise, orderly, and harmonicus arrangement of social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto provailed." but I am not an Anarchist, or one who advocates a Government without a head and without by-laws for public guidance. I trust that TEE Sun's readers will discriminate between the two. I have been trying during fourteen years to give New York city an outlet to Topolobampo Bay, 800 miles shorter by rail than she now bas by rail to San Francisco and in that time I have put all the means I have been able to obtain in the projects connected with this enverprise, and if I have stolen \$600,000 its good effects will acon be seen. I never sold a piece of real estate in my life, and was never associated with any speculative enterprise. By home is at Chester, Delawars county, Pa., and from the yard of the house in which I now lived can throw astone into the window of the room in which I was shorn. There is the piace to find out the shortsomings of the writer and the character of his father before him. I have keep my estates in Sinaloa free from encumbrances, that I might associate them with the properties of others to build up a city which will secure a sate and comfortable home for all who may wish to pain our company, free from taxes, and surrounded with the conditions of hoavrable, progressive, peaceful, intollectual life. My purpose in the present existence is not to make money, but to

THE OLD SKITLER.

He Tells How a Big and Ugly Panther Once Kindly Saved His Life.

"Forty-nine year ago this Febuary," said the Old Settler, "I were nigher to the borders be ag'in under the same sarcumstances, an' ez it has been sumpin' of a spell sence thuz ben a friends thought that he took that seat to escape b'ar story told 'mongst us, 'specially one ez staring oves, but it wasn't so, for he once said could be relied on ez to its fac's, I guess I'il that it seemed marvellous to him how an engicall up the recoryations o' that ol'-time cluz call o' mine, an' give ye sumpin' to chaw on in the way o' intellect'al provender that'll do ye more good th'n a Sunday school book in three volumes an' a index. The older I git the more I'm giad th't I never fergit fac's, fer it's a cons'iation to haul'em out an' let 'em loose when thuz so much lyin' goin' on. I turn up jist vit awhile, but w'en I do turn 'em stun sumpin' like this: 'The ol' man were upan'-up, b' gosh, an' his affydavit wa'n't a durn bit better th'n his plain word.""
"Not a durn bit!" exclaimed the 'Squire.

bank'i no ware hankeris a stretchevist in rose war turn on just it justice has the manner of the country of the

The marriage of Miss A. Chester of Poyle Park. Tongman, to dol be blesh of the West litting Regiment, took pince on Batterlay Jan. 15. Trumphat arches had been orested at fondium and Seal. Rage were fising and the village of Fonghan was in a sixto of egotiement as the chartings contaming the young lady was expected. The had been expected to according to the late of the charting the symbol had been expected in a failed pace they dashed through the triumphal arches a failed pace they dashed through the triumphal arches the influence of a hotel, against which the constant the cortex of a hotel, against which the constant thrown in resulting several rins and being otherwise sentionally induced. The horses they were straigh at some thrown in remaining several rins and being otherwise sentionally induced. The horses they were straight at some time of the fence and crash of glass, they came to a standard achies tere. The horses were a smedially re-From the St. James's Gazette.

THE SUN, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1887.—TWELVE PAGES.

LIFE UPON THE ELEVATED, 1979. The state of the secure the prompt and equitable exchange for the services which I have to offer for those of others which I may need. A plan which will do this for me will be a great been to others; and my determination is to associate persons who will utilize the great harbor of Topolobampo, and make it a benefit to the commerce of North America.

There are several Micawbers at Topolobambo who may turn up at any time, the sconer the better, and we have no idea of getting well started without meeting many difficulties; but we have gone to stay, and will abide our time. There are about 500 persons there now, at least 500 more than there should be for the limited supplies and the amount of work we can do under the pressure of circumstances over which we have stopped witch we have stopped in the pressure of circumstances over which we have no does not but we have stopped will give us time to breathe and to get our people into better shape slong the thirty-five miles of road we are now preparing for ties, and unon our farms and in our flasheries.

We have under our control and partly paid for about 19,000 acres of building lands on the harbor of Topolobampo, 33,500 acres of farming school for an eye observant of human the form the propose of the last alte, irrigated, and with crops of our own planting now growing. Certainly, those "reformers" who believe that it is only necessary to own land to be happy should say that were well fed.

There are a bout 19,000 acres a sits for a town on the Fuerie liver, and a farm of 304 acres closes to the last alte, irrigated, and with crops of our own planting now growing. Certainly, those "reformers" who believe that it is only necessary to own land to be happy should say that we have been fortunate enough to get into his or her own home. It employs, so there well income the presence of the society of the last alter and the proposed have a surface the presence of the society o

often does, he sinks into the first vacant seat he sees, and seems as diffident and shy as a young lover. He must know that men are constantly pointing him out to one another, but he appears never to notice it. His son frequently rides with him, but they say but little to each other. Mr. Gould always seems to be in a brown study, and no one would think that he notices anything that is going on. But the train men now know that he sees everything.

Some people who make an economical division of time, pursue a course of reading on the train. One young man has read Macaulay's distory through while riding to and from Harlem and his down-town office. Two or three years ago there used to get in at one of the far up-town stations of the Sixth avenue road an elocy man and had a lost at one of the far up-town stations of the Sixth avenue road an elocy man and had a lost at the rear end of the car. As soon as he seated himself he would pull out a school book. Sometimes it was a first or second reader, sometimes a geography, now and then he week he read a physiology. He never read anything else, and he never took his eyes from his book until the liketor street station was reached. The train men first thought he was a contact her but they learned afterward had a queer hobby for reading school books.

Gatemen have often funny experiences with absent-minised persons. At the Fark piace station not long ago a man bought a ticket and received some change. He had a newly-lighted clear between his line. The gateman flux thought the was drank or cars, and he apoke samply to have a first her with the man when spoken to stretch as though sweetened from sleep, and was both mortified and astonished when the gateman pointed to the amorting stump in the ticket box and to the ticket between his line. The man when spoken to stretch as though sweetened from sleep, and was both mortified and astonished when the gateman pointed to the amorting stump in the ticket box and the change in his pocket. I shall walk of the dock yet. he said, and think I am on the way to my office."

A peculiar effect of riding on the elevated which trainmen have boarded the train with wobbling eigs and head, so far gone as to make it doubtful whether they should be permitted to course, in overy case, but in my man, Many times men have boarded the train with wobbling eigs and had, so far gone as to make it doubtful whether they should be spermitted. One offect which the supplyees a way that in new should be s

QUESTIONS FROM SUN READERS

According to the last census, what is the average amount of weekly wages in the United States? Joseph T. Grancer.

There is no one table of averages in the census reports, and to compute the average amount of wages from the tables in the report would take more time, and to print the results of the computation more room, than

The cur has to spars.

Please tell me if the new line of ferryboats running to Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, belongs to an incorporated company, and if so publish the incorporators' names.

P. O. P.

There is no such line of ferryboats.

There is no such line of ferryboats.

Please inform me if a certain Congressman has introduced an amendment in Congress for the purpose of giving cities of 10 GNO inhibitants free delivery of mails. If so, how soon might it take affect f

A CONSTANT READER. A CONSTANT READER.

If you will tell us who the certain Congressmants, we can perhaps tell you what he has recently done in Congress. But no such amendment or proposition as you speak of has been introduced into this Congress. A bill

becomes a law and goes into effect as soon as it is signed becomes a law and goes into effect as soon as it is signed by the Prosident.

Will you let makenew where I can get the full text of President Luncoin's proclamation in the fail of 1802, in which he save all saidiers shount from their regiments without leave can by returning to them within a time specified prevent their arrest and trial for desertion? If you could possibly publish it you would conter a favor on others as well as on. A Two Yakuis Max.

You can find the proclamation set torth at length on

pages 445 and 446 of the sixth volume of Pulnam's Record of the Rebellion. It is too long to be published in This Sur; the gist of it is as follows: It was dated March 10, 1863 (not 1882), and proclaimed that all roldiers absent from their regiments without leave who should report themselves on or before the first day of April, 1803, might be restored to their regiments with-out punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allow-

To whom may we apply for admission to the Military Academy at West Point? What is the limit of agoly What qualifications are necessary to enter? Apply to your Congressman or to the President. There are only a certain number of vacancies at any time, and unless the filling of the vacancies lies with your Congressman or the President, you cannot obtain admission. No one is admitted above the age of 21 years. Applicants for admission must pass satisfactory years. Applicants for annission must pass antistactory examinations as to their physical condition and in the ordinary branches of a common school education.

Can you give me the full names and addresses of Excov. Stanford of California and Mackay the millionaire! C. S. P. GLENDAL, S. C.

one of the Senators from California. John W. Mackay, 40 Wall street, New York city.

A. B. C. and D. are playing cuchre. A and C being partners against B and D. A deels, all pass, and A turns down. B makes the trump, Csays "I'll play it alone." I contend that Bonly can play it alone. Am I right?

Not entirely. B or D can play it alone, provided either

Not entirely. B or D can play it alone, province either claims the privilege before C plays.

Please settle a dispute. What is the circulation of the blood? A save the blood circulates only when in a sound sleep. B says it circulates all the time. J. B.

The circulation of the blood is the movement of the blood from all parts of the body to the trum of the heart, to the right auricle, to the right ventricle, and to the lungs through the pulmonary artery; thence through the pulmonary veins to the left suricle of the heart, through the left ventricle, thence through the aorta and its ramifications to the whole body, finally from the arteries passing through the capillaries into the veins, and then back again to the heart. The blood circulates

and then back again to the heart. The blood circulates continually in a healthy person, but less rapidly when that person is asleep than when he is a wake, all parts of the system resting during sleep.

Please to I me what American schooner yachts sailed against the English schooner Livotia, and on what days.

Out. 16, 1871, the Columbia, which won by 27 minutes 4 seconds; on Oct. 18, 1871, the Columbia, again winning, this time by 10 minutes 33 seconds; on Oct. 10, the Columbia; this time the American was disabled, and the Livonia won by 15 minutes 10 seconds. Then the Sappho was substituted for the Columbia, and on Oct. 21 and 23 best the Livonia by 31 minutes 21 seconds and 23 beat the Livouis by 31 minutes 21 seconds and 25

minutes 27 seconds respectively.

Can you tell me what is the least number of feet in which a fast express train has been stopped; in other words, what is the best performance by a rairroad brake, and what brake made it? and what brake made if ?

J. J. K.
There is no best record of the effect of railway brakes.
The Westinghouse brake is considered to be about the
best made; it has a record of stopping a heavy freight

train on a down grade in 7.39 feet, and of stopping an English express train in 1.500 feet.

Are the widespressi use and the age of such expressions as "I had rather." I had sooner," &c. followed by an influtive, a sufficient justification of what hooks like bad grammar! Can you tell me the origin of the use of "addressed," "present," following the name on a letter to be delivered personally!

N. D. a letter to be delivered personally?

The grammar says: "With an adverb of comparison or preference as better, rather, sooner, &c., the auxiliary had seems sometimes to be used before the infinitive to form the potential perfect; for the make of regularity. might and would ought to be preferred, as they some

times are."

In reply to James Dergning's inquiry we reprint the following from Tux Suv of Oct. 31, 1889;

Begin your legal studies by realing understandingly most of Blackstone's "Commentaries on the Law of England," omitting such portions as relate entirely to the Government of Great Britain; read Parsons on Contracts. Washburn on Real Property, Addison on Torts, Greenleaf on Evidence, volume 1, and Potter's Willard's Equity Jurisprudence. Study also the New York Code of Civil Procedure and the Penal Code; study in a law

of Civil Procedure and the Penal Code; study in a law office if practicable.

Kindly inform me of the address of a heraldic house, where a cont of arms can be made up, as described in Burke's Perage.

There are "Colleges of Heraldry" all over the country, and any one will get you up a coat of arms for a slight consideration. If you pay enough, you can doubtless obtain a coat of arms that will cast into the shade even the thirty-two quarterinus of the Austrian noblity. While you are having a coat of arms made. nobility. While you are having a coat of arms made "Do it well," as Ko-to says. We can't recommend any

"Do it well," as Ko-ko says. We can't recommend any particular concern.

Please state the best time over made on a railroad, and oblige an old subscriber?

In May, 1881, an engine and two coaches went from Ambersberg to 81. Thomas, Canado, 111 miles, in the minutes, an average of less than 53 seronds to the mile. In 1851 a special train, with the Dure of Weinn,ton, ran from Paddington to Slough, England, 18 miles, in 15 minutes, 50 seconds to the mile. In 1855 an engine drawing six cars covered 14 miles of the New York Central road in 11 minutes an average of 47 seconds a mile. trai road in 11 minutes an average of 47 seconds a mile. I recently saw it stated in one of the papers that the great tracedian Edmund becames a man of duminutes status, having never been more than 110 pounds in weight. It his statement true I foot its to meatounding how such a man could have impersonated with effect the character of Othello, which was he have last such on the stage. Edmund Kean was certainly a small man, and he just

Edmund Kean was certainly a small man, and he just as certainly could play Othello with effect. Mr. Edwin Booth says his father told him that in his opinion on mortal man could equal Kean in the rendering of Othello's despair and rage.

Charles Reade, the novelist we are told, requested that his tody should be laid beside a beloved friend, a lady who had died many years before. Was that lady Clara Set ion, the active of the state of the state

Laura beymour, no actress.

Mr. Wallace does not hold a very high rank as a poet;
it is probably easier to say what rank he does not hold

than what rank he does—he is not in the first or second ranks. "The Sword of Bunker Hill" will probably be known as long as any of his poeme, but. "Nohames El Amin" is at least as worthy of remembrance.



handle a cue properly, to make the strokes by a movement of the wrist and not by swinging the whole arm, for the manipulation of a cue is teach him the delicate accuracy of touch that distinguishes the great billiard player from the good player. In match games nerve is a very important thing to have. Some men are a littio shaky at the beginning of a game, and until they get warmed up and absorbed. An inferior player, whose nerve is good at the start, can beat them by getting a lead early in the game too great to be overcome when the better player pulls himself ogether. Some brilliant exhibition players go to places in a match and are beaten by their own nervousness to a certain extent. This can by overcome by training and getting accustom. ed to the excitement of a match, but the man who never loses control of his nerves and al-wars keeps cool has the advantage. In billigrds, as in almost everything else, superiority cannot be maintained without temperate habits and obedience to right rules of living. When training for a match a player should give as would be given to a race horse's, and try to develop steadiness of nerve. Some players are thrown off by an unusual noise, no matter how slight, and anything that distracts the mind from the game hurts their play. We have players here who get nervous if anybody in the room whistles or take rather loud, and frequently the attendants are obliged to remind a whistler that he is disturbing other players. A man who goes into a bliviard room where others are playing ought to make as little noise as possible.



"The great skill of medern billiardists has been made possible by the improvements and modifications of the game and the tables. Up to 1856 the tables were six feet by twelve, and four balls were used. The table was so large that you had to play with four balls to make the game interesting. It was possible then to make 13 points at one shot. In 1856 Barger came over here from France and introduced the three-ball game. He also showed the Americans for the first time the masse shot, which proved to be one of the most valuable shots in the game. It took Americans some time to get used to the three-ball game and recognize its morits, because it was difficult to make points on a big table with only three balls. The first step toward begularizing the game here was made in 1830, when the size of the table was reduced to 5h by 11 feet. Two Broadway concerns were the first to put in small tables. It was predicted that nobody would play on thom, but the advantages soon became apparent, and everybody was brought about. In 1870 the size of the table was again reduced, and in 1873 the Delancy tournament was played on a five-by-ten table. Then the experts began to get the open three-ball game down fine, and make greatruns. The rail was soon discovered, and that settled the open game. In a match between first-class players at the open game it is simply a question of who gets the first shot, and after that it is a matter of physical endurance. A player nurses the balls along stealily until the monotonous movement of his hand and wrist tires him, and then he sits down to rest, takes a glass of water, and goes at it again. It is an accident if the other fellow gets a shot. For example, I have freguently wagered that I could nurse the balls along the rail four times around the table without driving a ball across the table, and won the wager. If I drove a ball across and made it come back to position, even that would loss the ball, not not the subject of seeing players work around the table in that style. In a match people like to table two or three times and counts, the spec-tators applaud, but they won't applaud the fiddle-bowing along the rail.



"The first cushion carrom matches in New York were the result of a dispute between schaefer and myself about the merits and demerits of the oren game. We taked it over until we hit upon the idea of going to the cushion before making a carrom, which would bar out rail pisying, and then played a series of matches to test it. Schaefer won the first game by 4 monts in 400, but after that I beat him four successive games of 560 hours each, the first by 17, second by 27, third by 32, and fourth by 64 points. I then decaded Slosson by 17 points in 500. Playing with Dair, I won the first and he won the second game. Since

bon, the ball-line game, has been introduced, which is not very geomic. It is non-most freed and the ball-so the sales of the sales of





The game underwent many changes in its mi-grations from Egypt to England, and in the be-ginning of the eighteenth century it was played on a square table having three pockets, all on one side. In the middle of the table was a small arch was an upright cone called the king. The mace was used more than the cue for driving the balls. There were no cushians in those days. Billiards came to America with the carriest settlers, and during the days of the Revolution it was very popular. During the first half of this century the game was played on a table six feet by twelve, having six pockets, and four balls generally were used. The leather tip for the cue was invested in 1823 by a French player. The invention of a perfectionatic cushion in 1854 by Michael Phelan completed the conditions necessary for scientific play and made mathematical accuracy possible.

CHAZY COASTING.

A Glimpes at the Bemarkable Fan of the Albany Small Boys on a Cracked Steep Hill. ALBANY, Feb. 5 .- This winter has seen

many sorts of exciting sport, but hardly any-

thing to equal the fun now rampant on Howard street hill. The durting voyages of the Hudson and Surewabury ice boats, the snowshoe races, a French player. The invention of a perfect elastic cushion in 183 by 30 links of Pelan complay and made mathematical accuracy possible play and made mathematical accuracy possible play and made mathematical accuracy possible.

THE BANJO IN A RUSHING THROWG.

Music Turned on to Assis the Ticket Seller and the flightning calculator and wonderful manipulator of pastebaord who stands in the little ticket-box at the Grand Central Depot gots warry along in the eventuch hours, there sometimes comes and stands outside the railing a harmonic routh with a banjo. Under the Inspiration of the catgut and sheepskin a wonderful transformation takes place, for the electric manipulator's face beams, and each ticket purchaser scene to see in his manner a suggestion of the greeting that awaits him at his journey's end. There is always a rush for the night trains for Beston, and the musical grains selects his melody with appropriate consideration.

The other evening when a pompous, irritable man came along ready for an argument with the ticket seller, twang-twang went the strings, and 'Oh Willie, We have Missed You' was ploked off at the ranident 4-4 time. The pompous meni haid down a 57 bill and took his tiose, and 'Oh Willie, we have Missed You' was ploked off at the ranident 4-4 time. The pompous meni haid down a 57 bill and took his tiose, and 'Oh Willie, we have made and the decrease of the property of the proper and the flight of the swift toboggans in many cities, the excitement of the Indian boys with